INDEX.

PAGE

ABATEMENT. See Parties, 2.

ACCOUNTING. See Auditors; Fees, 2, 3.

ACTIONS AND DEFENSES. See particular titles.

ADAMSON LAW. See Interstate Commerce Acts, III.

ADEQUATE REMEDY. See Equity, 1, 2.

ADMINISTRATION. See Taxation, II, 1.

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Indians, 1-3.

Federal Trade Commission. See **Unfair Competition**. Interstate Commerce Commission. See **Interstate Commerce Acts**, IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS. See Officers.

ADMIRALTY:

Powers of Congress and States respecting matters within admiralty jurisdiction. See Constitutional Law, IF.

ADMISSIONS. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 4.

ADVERSE POSSESSION. See Public Lands, II, 4.

AFFIDAVIT. See Criminal Law, 5; Evidence, 2.

AGENCY. See Negligence, 3.

(501)

- ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. See Constitutional Law, PAGE V; XI.
- ALIENS. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Jurisdiction, VI.
- ALLOTMENTS. See Indians, 9, 11-14.
- AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, V; Pleading, 1. Assignment of errors. See Procedure, II.
- AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY. See Jurisdiction, IVI, 8; V, 1.
- ANTI-TRUST ACT. See Interstate Commerce Acts, I.
 - 1. Stock Control; Power to Monopolize. Acquisition of properties and domination through stock control, by holding company of competing railroad and coal companies, held violative of act. United States v. Reading Co.......
 - 2. Id. Dissolution of relations of several companies directed so as to give each position independent and free from stock and other control of any of the others. Id.

26

- 3. Id. Lease of Non-competitive Railroad. In lease for rental of 1/3 of leased road's earnings, covenant requiring lessor to ship over leased line 3/4 of all coal produced in future held not to suppress interstate commerce. Id.
- 4. Id. Coal Land Leases. Covenants obliging lessees to ship all coal mined by designated rail routes, held unlawful as part of scheme to control mining and transportation of coal. Id.
- 5. Id. Dismissal Without Prejudice, as to charges against certain defendants. Id.
- APPEAL AND ERROR. See Jurisdiction; Parties, 6; Procedure.
- APPEARANCE. See Criminal Law, 6; Procedure, V, 13.

APPORTIONMENT:

Direct taxes. See Constitutional Law, X. Costs. See Auditors, 5.

APPROPRIATIONS. See Attorneys, 2-5.

ARMY. See Criminal Law, 1. Military reservations. See Claims, 1-5.	PAGE
Selective Service Act, § 6. Applies to persons who are not officers or charged with duty of carrying act into effect. O'Connell v. United States	
ARREST. See Criminal Law, 3-6.	
ASSESSMENTS. See Taxation.	
ASSIGNMENT. See Patents for Inventions, 3. Reparation claims. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 10, 11.	
ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS. See Procedure, II.	
ATTORNEYS: 1. Fee Contracts; Claims Against United States. Agreement that fee shall be lien upon warrant issued in payment of claim is void under Rev. Stats., § 3477. Calhoun v. Massie	
2. Id. Omnibus Claims Act, 1915, § 4. Limitation of amount of attorneys' fees in respect of claims appropriated for, does not refer merely to specific fund received from Government, but makes payment in excess of limitation unlawful, whatever the source. Id.	
3. Id. Power to Impose Limitation; Preëxisting Contract. This broader prohibition is within power of Congress as applied to contract made and performed before act was passed. Id. Newman v. Moyers	
4. Id. Implied Assent. Passage of appropriation being a condition precedent to client's liability, and Congress having power and having been accustomed to limit attorneys' fees, such limitation may be taken to have been within contemplation of parties in making contract. Calhoun v.	
5. Id. Payment; Estoppel. Where attorney receives amount allowed out of specific fund appropriated, he takes under the act and cannot repudiate its provisions; verbal reservation of rights under contract is futile. Id.	

504	INDEX.	
AT'	for the following forms: 6. Id. Suit to Enforce Contract, for excessive fee, brought against client and Treasury officials, is attempt to use court for illegal purpose, and should be dismissed. Newman v. Moyers.	PAGE 182
	7. Id. Appeal. In such suit, wherein client failed to prosecute appeal to this court from decree against her, this court may open record and reverse decree or dismiss appeal for want of prosecution, leaving court below free to take appropriate action to prevent itself from being used as instrument of illegality. Id.	
AU.	DITORS:	
	1. Appointment, at Law, in District Court. Appointment, without consent of parties, of auditor to examine papers and hear testimony, and whose report shall separate disputed from undisputed items, express opinion on former and, while leaving parties free to call and examine witnesses, shall function as prima facie evidence of facts found and conclusions reached, unless rejected by court. Ex parte	300
	2. Id. Trial by Jury. Employment of auditors, so empowered, does not violate Seventh Amendment. Id .	
	3. Functions. Auditor is officer of court which appoints him; proceedings before him are subject to its supervision, and report may be used only if, and so far as, acceptable to court. Id.	
	4. Fees, Expenses and Costs, including expense of stenographer, in case at law, are taxable as costs, in absence of state or federal statute, or rule of court. Id.	
	5. $Id.$ Apportionment. Such costs cannot be taxed in whole or in part against prevailing party. $Id.$	
AVI	ERAGE AGREEMENT. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3.	
DAT	L BONDS. See Criminal Law, 6.	
DA	1. Default; Indemnity Fund; Expense of Defending Suit.	

Surety on bail bond who had prior right of indemnity out of fund otherwise belonging to United States, held not entitled to reimbursement out of it for expense of defending

CARRIERS—Continued. Facilities. Order of state commission requiring installation of cattle scales, having no relation to transportation, violates due process. Great Northern Ry. v. Cahill	PAGE 71
CARS. See Employer's Liability Act, 4; Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3.	
CATTLE. See Carriers; Indians, 4.	
CERTIORARI. See Jurisdiction, III, 7-10.	
CESTUI QUE TRUST. See Taxation, II, 1; Trusts and Trustees.	
CHINESE EXCLUSION ACTS: 1. Reëntry as Merchant. When Chinaman presents due evidence of right to reënter as prescribed by Act of 1893, immigration officials may not ignore it and exclude him upon ground that original entry was unlawful. White v. Chin Fong.	90
2. Id. Judicial Hearing necessary to determine liability to deportation; mere executive order of exclusion is void. Id.	
3. Habeas Corpus; Demurrer to Petition. When testimony and papers pertaining to proceedings of immigration authorities considered, upon demurrer to petition alleging unlawful detention, in interpreting allegations of petition. Kwock Jan Fat v. White	454
4. Claim of Citizenship; Adverse Decision of Secretary of Labor, upon identity of Chinese claiming to be citizen by birth and entitled to reënter, is not conclusive upon courts if proceedings were unfair and fair investigation of rights was prevented. Id.	· ·
5. Id. Evidence. Essentials of evidence before examining inspector must be preserved in record of proceedings, no less for information of Commissioner of Immigration and Secretary of Labor in exercising their authority than for information of courts in determining whether that authority has been abused. Id.	
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS. See Jurisdiction, III, 6, (3); IV.	

- CITIZENS. See Chinese Exclusion Acts, 4; Jurisdiction, VI.
- CLAIMS. See Contracts, 1-4; Jurisdiction, III (5); VII; Patents for Inventions, 1.

Reparation. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 2-11. Of Omaha Indians, Treaties of 1854, 1865. See Indians, 3-8

Appropriations for; limitation of attorneys' fees. See Attorneys, 2-5.

- 2. Id. Officer, taking possession, must be authorized by Congress or official upon whom Congress conferred power. Id.
- 3. Id. Quarters for Troops; Secretary of War; Acts of 1899, 1900. Taking of possession by general commanding department held tortious; Government not liable until action approved by Secretary. Id.
- 4. Id. Limitations. Suit not barred by Jud. Code, § 156, where approval by Secretary occurred within 6 years. Id.
- 5. Id. Public Lands. President's order reserving tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private land actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. Id.
- 6. Id. Continued occupation of and erection of buildings on private land is an appropriation giving right of action against Government. Id.
- 7. Id. Suit in Court of Claims. Right to sue for land taken without condemnation proceedings, is not founded on Fifth Amendment but on implied contract to pay value as of date of taking. Id.
- 8. Id. Interest, may not be added, Jud. Code, § 177. Id.

CLAIMS—Continued.
9. Id. Interest possibly may be allowed in condemnation proceedings by United States, as compensation for use and occupation prior to passage of title, but it cannot be re-
covered in Court of Claims. Id.
CLASS SUITS. See Jurisdiction, V, 1.
CLERKS. See Fees, 1. 1. District Court, Northern Illinois; Fees. Under legislation providing for salary, etc., fees and emoluments of office when collected do not become public moneys of United States. United States v. MacMillan
2. Id. Interest, received upon average daily balances of bank deposits made up of fees and emoluments earned or of moneys deposited by litigants to meet future costs, is not public moneys of United States nor need clerk account therefor to Government. Id.
CLOUD ON TITLE. See Equity, 1.
COAL COMPANIES. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, I.
COMBINATIONS. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, I; Unfair Competition.
COMMERCE. See Anti-Trust Act; Constitutional Law, II, 3; III; XI, 5, 6; Interstate Commerce Acts; Unfair Competition. Interstate; employment in. See Employers' Liability Act.
COMMISSIONER: Of immigration. See Chinese Exclusion Acts. United States Commissioner. See Criminal Law, 5, 6, 8.
Original Cases. Appointment to take testimony. See Oklahoma v. Texas
COMMODITIES CLAUSE. See Interstate Commerce Acts, I.
COMMON CARRIERS. See Anti-Trust Act; Carriers; Employers' Liability Act; Interstate Commerce Acts; Taxation, II, 6-9.

COMMON'LAW. See Constitutional Law, II, 4.

PAGE

- COMPENSATION. See Attorneys; Claims; Fees. Of federal judges. See Constitutional Law, I.
- COMPETITION. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, I; Jurisdiction, III, 7; Unfair Competition.
- CONCURRENT POWER. See Constitutional Law, XI, 4-6

CONDEMNATION. See Claims.

CONGRESS:

For acts cited. See Table at front of volume; Statutes. For powers. See Constitutional Law. Committee reports; aid to construction. See Statutes, 1. Constitutional Amendments; vote necessary; "concurrent power" to enforce. See Constitutional Law, V; XI, 4-6.

CONSPIRACY. See Criminal Law, 1.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW:

- I. Judiciary; Compensation, p. 510.
- II. Admiralty, p. 510.
- III. Commerce Clause, p. 511.
- IV. War Power; Army, p. 511.
- V. Amendment; Power and Manner of, p. 511.
- VI. First Amendment; Freedom of Speech, p. 512.
- VII. Fifth Amendment; Due Process, p. 512.
- VIII. Seventh Amendment; Jury, p. 513.
 - IX. Fourteenth Amendment:
 - (1) Notice and Hearing, p. 513.
 - Liberty and Property; Police Power; Taxation, p. 513.
 - (3) Equal Protection of the Laws, p. 514.
 - X. Sixteenth Amendment; Income Tax, p. 514.
 - XI. Eighteenth Amendment; Intoxicating Liquors, p. 514.

	NSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued, II. Nineteenth Amendment; Suffrage. See V, 9.	AGE
XII	I. Testing Constitutionality, p. 515.	
•	See Franchises; Jurisdiction; Procedure, Taxation. Judicial hearing, right to. See Chinese Exclusion Acts, 2, 4. Power of federal courts to employ auditors in law cases. See Auditors.	
I. J	udiciary; Compensation.	
	1. Art. 1, § 1, cl. 6, providing that compensation of judges shall not be diminished, was not to benefit judges, but to attract fit men to the bench and insure independence of action and judgment. Evans v. Gore	245
	2. $Id.$ Limitation construed, not as a private grant, but as a limitation imposed in the public interest. $Id.$	
	3. Id. Any diminution which by necessary operation and effect withholds part of that which has been promised by law for services, is within limitation. Id.	
	4. <i>Id.</i> Prohibition embraces and prevents diminution by taxation, and has been so construed in actual practice of the Government. <i>Id.</i>	
	5. Id. Income Tax. Tax upon net income of District Judge, assessed under Act of 1919 (passed since he took office) by including official salary in computation, is invalid. Id.	
II.	Admiralty.	
	1. Congressional and State Powers. The Constitution adopted, as part of laws of United States, approved rules of general maritime law, and empowered Congress to legislate in respect of them and other matters within admiralty jurisdiction. Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart	149
	2. Id. It deprived States of all power to contravene essential purposes or characteristic features of that law, or to interfere with its proper harmony and uniformity in its international and interstate relations. Id.	
	3. Id. Distinction between situation created relative to maritime affairs and one resulting from grant of power to regulate commerce. Id.	

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued. 4. Id. Jud. Code, §§ 24, 256. Clause of provision granting exclusive admiralty jurisdiction to federal courts which saves right of common-law remedy, refers to remedies for enforcement of maritime law, and does not create substantive rights or assent to their creation by the States. Id.	AGE
5. Id. Act of Oct. 6, 1917, saving rights and remedies under state workmen's compensation laws, construed as intending to obviate objections pointed out in Southern Pac. Co. v. Jensen, 244 U. S. 205, and as seeking to sanction action by States in prescribing and enforcing rights and remedies for personal injuries suffered in maritime work. Id.	
6. Id. Delegation of Power. Act is delegation of legislative power of Congress and defeats purpose of Constitution respecting harmony and uniformity of maritime law, and is invalid. Id.	
III. Commerce Clause. See II, 3, supra; XI, 5, 6, infra.	
Tax on Interstate Railroad; Track Mileage and Property Beyond State. North Dakota law, as administered, held an interference with interstate commerce. Wallace v. Hines	66
IV. War Power; Army.	* .
Selective Service Act. Constitutionality settled since writ of error herein was sued out. O'Connell v. United States	142
V. Amendment; Power and Manner of. See XI, infra.	-
1. Proposal; Vote Necessary. Adoption by both houses of Congress, by two-thirds vote, of joint resolution proposing amendment sufficiently shows that proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it; express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. National Prohibition Cases	350
2. Id. Two-thirds vote which is required is a vote of two-thirds of members present—assuming presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of entire membership, present and absent. Id.	· · ·
3. State Constitutions; Referendum provisions cannot be applied, consistently with Federal Constitution, in ratification or rejection of federal amendments. Id.	
4. Intoxicating Liquors. Prohibition of manufacture, sale,	

		PAGE
	tc., for beverage purposes, as embodied in Eighteenth mendment, is within power to amend reserved by Art. V. d .	
in	Ratification. May be by legislatures of or by conventions a three-fourths of States; method left to Congress. Hawke Smith	
ti Si	Id. "Legislatures," in Constitution, means the delibera- ve, representative bodies that make laws for people of the tates; Constitution makes no provision for action upon ich proposals by people directly. Id.	
de	. Id. Ratification by state legislature is a federal function, erived not from people of the State but from the Constituon. Id.	
	. Id . It is not an act of legislation, but the expression of the assent of the State to the proposed amendment. Id .	
E to is	Id. Referendum. Ratification by legislature of Ohio of Sighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments cannot be referred to electors of State; Ohio constitution requiring referendum inconsistent with Federal Constitution. Id. Mawke v. Smith, No. 2	
	,	201
	irst Amendment; Freedom of Speech.	
	spionage Act. Constitutionality settled since writ of error erein was sued out. O'Connell v. United States	
VII. 1	Fifth Amendment; Due Process. See XI, 7, infra.	
. pa lis co pa	Contract Rights; Attorneys' Fees. In appropriating for ayment of claims against United States, Congress may mit amount payable to attorneys for services rendered in onnection with claim, notwithstanding contract made and erformed before act was passed. Calhoun v. Massie	170
of bi	Hearing; Due Process. Adverse decision of Secretary Labor, upon identity of Chinese claiming to be citizen by irth and entitled to reënter, is not conclusive upon courts if roceedings were unfair and fair investigation of rights was revented. Kwock Jan Fat v. White.	•
	. Pri ate Land; Taking; Suit in Court of Claims. Right to the for land taken without condemnation proceedings, not	

CO	NSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued. founded on Fifth Amendment but on implied contract to pay value as of date of taking. United States v. North American Co	age 330
VII	I. Seventh Amendment; Jury.	
	Auditors. Employment of auditors, at law, to examine papers and hear testimony, and report, etc., does not violate Amendment; it works no obstruction of right of trial by jury, and Amendment does not require that old forms of practice and procedure be retained. Ex parte Peterson	300
IX.	Fourteenth Amendment.	
	(1) Notice and Hearing.	
	1. Water Rates. In fixing maximum future rates, state law must provide opportunity for submission of question whether rates are confiscatory to determination of judicial tribunal upon its own independent judgment as to both law and fact. Ohio Valley Water Co. v. Ben Avon Borough	287
	2. Id. Pennsylvania Public Service Commission Law, as construed by Supreme Court of State, fails to provide such opportunity. Id.	. .
	(2) Liberty and Property; Police Power; Taxation. See (3) infra.	
	3. Railroads; Facilities. When order of state commission requiring installation of cattle scales violates due process. Great Northern Ry. v. Cahill.	71
	4. Interstate Railroad; Track Mileage and Property Beyond State. North Dakota law, as administered, held a taking of property without due process. Wallace v. Hines	66
-	5. Domestic Corporations; Intangible Property. Subject to tax although corporation does no business within State and has there no tangible property nor any papers by which intangible property is customarily evidenced; immaterial whether tax be considered a franchise or property tax. Cream of Wheat Co. v. Grand Forks	325
	6. Id. Situs. Limitation upon power of State to tax property of residents which has acquired permanent situs outside the State does not apply to intangible property even	

	n
7. Id. Amendment does not prevent double taxation. Id	·•
8. Public or Private Purpose. Legislation which provide for engaging State in businesses of manufacturing and marketing farm products, and of providing homes for the people, and which appropriates money, creates a state banking system and authorizes bond issues and taxation for carrying scheme into effect, held not unconstitutional a respects taxpayers. Green v. Frazier.	l e e r s
9. Income Tax. Income of beneficiary from trust estate held and administered in another State, is taxable by State of beneficiary's domicile. Maguere v. Trefry	e .
(3) Equal Protection of the Laws.	
10. Income Tax; Domestic Corporations. State tax on al income of local corporations from business done outside and within State, which exempts entirely income derived from outside the State by local corporations which do no local business, is arbitrary. Royster Guano Co. v. Virginia	l n l
X. Sixteenth Amendment; Income Tax.	
•	
1. Purpose. Not to extend taxing power to new or excepted subjects, but to remove occasion for apportionment of taxes laid on income, whether derived from one source of another. Evans v. Gore.	ե
cepted subjects, but to remove occasion for apportionment of taxes laid on income, whether derived from one source of	t r . 245 t
cepted subjects, but to remove occasion for apportionment of taxes laid on income, whether derived from one source of another. Evans v. Gore. 2. District Judges; Diminishing Compensation. Tax on neincome, assessed under Act of 1919 (passed since he took office) by including official salary in computation, is in	t r . 245 t
cepted subjects, but to remove occasion for apportionment of taxes laid on income, whether derived from one source of another. Evans v. Gore. 2. District Judges; Diminishing Compensation. Tax on net income, assessed under Act of 1919 (passed since he took office) by including official salary in computation, is invalid. Id. XI. Eighteenth Amendment: Intoxicating Liquors. See	t r . 245 t

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW--Continued.

PAGE

- 3. Section 1, embodying the prohibition, is operative throughout territorial limits of United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a state legislature, or by a territorial assembly—which sanctions what the section prohibits. Id.
- 4. Section 2; Concurrent Power. Congress or States may not defeat prohibition but only enforce it by appropriate means. Id.
- 5. Id. "Concurrent power" does not mean joint power, or that legislation by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved by the States; nor does it mean that power to enforce is divided between Congress and States along lines which distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from intrastate affairs. Id.
- 6. Id. Power of Congress, while not exclusive, is territorially coextensive with prohibition of § 1, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions as well as interstate traffic, and is unaffected by action or inaction on part of the States. Id.
- 7. Id. Liquors Manufactured Before Amendment. Power may be exerted against disposal of such liquors just as it may be against subsequent manufacture. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced. Id.
- 8. National Prohibition Act, Tit. II, § 1, prohibiting liquors containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol for beverage purposes, is within enforcement power of Congress. Id.

XII. Nineteenth Amendment; Suffrage. See V, 9, supra.

XIII. Testing Constitutionality.

CONSTRUCTION. See Anti-Trust Act; Army; Attorneys; Bankruptcy Act; Chinese Exclusion Acts; Claims; Constitutional Law; Contracts; Criminal Law; Em-

CONSTRUCTION—Continued.

PAGE

ployers' Liability Act; Fees; Indians; Interstate Commerce Acts; Jurisdiction; Limitations; Patents for Inventions; Pennsylvania; Pleading, 2, 3; Public Lands; Statutes; Taxation; Unfair Competition.

CONTRACTS. See Bail Bonds; Constitutional Law, VII, 1, 3; Damages, 1; Franchises; Unfair Competition. Lease. See Anti-Trust Act, 3, 4.

Illegal attorneys' fees. See Attorneys.

United States; implied contract to pay for private land taken for public use without condemnation proceedings. See Claims.

Action in. See Equity, 2.

Demurrage charges. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3.

- 1. Government Works; Misrepresentation; Rescission. Right of contractor to rescind and recover difference between cost of work done and returns, under dredging contract, for misrepresentations made through specifications and maps, on which contractor relied, as to results of test borings made by government officers and their belief concerning the character of materials to be encountered. United States v. Atlantic Dredging Co.
- 2. Id. Waiver. Proceeding with work and entering into supplementary contract does not waive right to rescind when misrepresentation discovered. Id.
 - 3. Id. Right of action not ex delicto. Id.

5. Id. Assignment or License. Grant of "sole and exclusive license," to use invention for term of patents to be procured, on designated articles, only when sold to United States, the grantee undertaking to pay royalty on each such article fitted with invention, held a mere license. Id.

CONTRACTS—Continued. PAGE 6. Telegraph Companies; Negligence; Damages. One who sends telegram to stop payment of his draft due under contract, cannot recover amount from telegraph company for failure to deliver telegram in time. Western Union Tel. Co. 7. Option or Absolute Sale. Contract for sale, on installment, of mining stock, held not an option terminable at will of vendees by failure to meet deferred payments, but an absolute agreement on their part to buy. Id. 8. Id. Provision that upon non-payment of installments rights of each of parties shall cease and determine is for benefit of vendor, like a provision that in case of such default contract shall be "null and void." Id. CONVICTION. See Criminal Law. 9. COPYRIGHT. See Jurisdiction, III, 7. CORPORATIONS. See Anti-Trust Act: Franchises: Interstate Commerce Acts, I; Taxation, II, 2-9; Telegraph Companies. 1. Stock Control of Subsidiaries. Acquisition, by holding company, of properties and domination through stock control of railroad and coal companies, held violative of United States v. Anti-trust Act and Commodities Clause. 2. Id. Looking through corporate forms to discover violation of commodities clause, through stock-holding device. Id. COSTS. See Auditors, 4, 5; Fees; Procedure, III; IV. 2. COUNTIES. See Taxation, II, 13, 14.

COURT OF CLAIMS. See Claims; Indians, 5; Jurisdiction, III (5); VII.

See Bankruptcy Act; Claims; Constitutional Law, II; Criminal Law; Equity; Jurisdiction; Mandamus; Pleading, 2, 3; Procedure; Statutes.

COUR	T8—Contin	med

PAGE

Compensation of judges. See Constitutional Law, I. Power over administrative decisions. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Indians, 1-3; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV; Unfair Competition.

CRIMINAL CODE. See Criminal Law. 8.

CRIMINAL LAW:

- 2. Selective Service Act; Section 6, applies to persons who are not officers charged with duty of carrying act into effect. Id.
- 4. Id. Probable Cause. Warrant issued upon indictment in first district will serve as probable cause for arrest. Id.
- 5. Id. Habeas Corpus. When person so arrested and detained procures habeas corpus and is bailed to await hearing, pendency of habeas corpus proceedings does not prevent initiation of removal proceedings based on such indictment by affidavit before United States Commissioner and issuance of warrant thereon. Id.
- 6. Id. Bail for Appearance, in foreign district, given voluntarily before commissioner, does away with basis for habeas corpus, since restraint is terminated and validity of arrest and detention and right of removal are immaterial. Id.
- 7. Id. Indictment; Construction. In removal, doubts as to whether indictment states an offense should be left to court in which it was found. Id.
- 8. Embezzlement; United States Commissioner. Under Rev. Stats., § 2294, and rules of General Land Office, commissioner who in taking proofs of applicants under public land laws collects fees, etc., for transmission to register and re-

. OF	ceiver, receives money as commissioner and is indictable, if he embezzle it, under Penal Code, § 97. <i>Id</i> .	AGE
	9. Verdict; Form. In trial on two counts verdict, written on printed form, declared defendants "guilty on the — count of the Indictment, and — on the — count of the Indictment." No objection was made until after case came to this court. Held, that all parties evidently understood it as a general verdict and that informality did not make it fatally defective or the sentence, on both counts, invalid. O'Connell v. United States.	142
CT	UMMINS AMENDMENT. See Damages, 1.	
. D #	AMAGES. See Claims; Contracts, 1, 6. Amount involved. See Jurisdiction, III, 8; V, 1. Reparation; excessive rates. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 2-11.	
	1. Carriers; Limited Liability; Cummins Amendment of 1915, providing liability for actual loss and declaring any limitation of liability void, entitles shipper to damages on basis of value at destination at time when property should have been delivered if that is greater than value at place and time of shipment, notwithstanding Uniform Bill of Lading provides for computing damages on latter basis. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co.	97
	2. Shame and Humiliation. Under Federal Employers' Liability Act, damages may be allowed for shame and humiliation resulting from injury and personal disfigurement due to negligence. Erie R. R. v. Collins	77
	3. Government Officers; Personal Liability. Writ of error to review judgment dismissing petition for mandamus against Secretary of Treasury dismissed if, after respondent's resignation, his successor has not been substituted within 12 months; in default of substitution, petition cannot be retained to charge respondent personally in damages, since damages are only incident to allowance of writ. Le Crone v. McAdoo.	217
DI	ECLARATION. See Pleading, 1.	
וע,	ECREES. See Judgments; Procedure, V.	

DELEGATION OF POWER. See Constitutional Law, II, 6. PAGE

DELIVERY. See Telegraph Companies.

DEMURRAGE. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3.

DEMURRER. See Pleading, 2.

DEPORTATION. See Chinese Exclusion Acts.

DEPOSITS. See Clerks.

DIRECT TAXES. See Constitutional Law, X.

DISMISSAL. See Jurisdiction, III, 15, 16; Procedure, V.

DISTRICT COURT. See Clerks; Exceptions, Bills of, 1; Jurisdiction, II; III, 5, 6, 10-13; IV; V; VI.

DISTRICT JUDGES:

Diminishing compensation by taxation. See Constitutional Law, I.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. See Jurisdiction, III (6).

DIVERSE CITIZENSHIP. See Jurisdiction, VI.

DOCUMENTS. See Evidence, 8.

DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS. See Taxation, II, 2-5.

DOMICILE. See Jurisdiction, VI; Taxation, II, 1.

DOUBLE TAXATION. See Constitutional Law, IX, 7.

DRAFT ACT. See Criminal Law, 1, 2.

DUE PROCESS. See Constitutional Law; Franchises.

DURESS. See Taxation, II, 13, 14.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, V, 9; XI.

ELECTION. See Contracts, 2.	PAGE
ELECTORS. See Constitutional Law, V, 9.	
ELECTRIC COMPANIES. See Franchises.	
EMBEZZLEMENT. See Criminal Law, 8.	
EMINENT DOMAIN. See Claims.	
EMOLUMENTS. See Clerks.	
EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE. See Employers' Liability Act.	
Workmen's compensation laws. See Constitutional Law, II, 5, 6.	
Adamson Law; Wages and Hours of Labor. Act held inapplicable to insolvent railroad operating at a loss under agreement with its men, allowing them less wages than act prescribed. Ft. Smith & Western R. R. v. Mills	•
1. Employment in Interstate Commerce. Employee whose duties were to attend signal tower and switches and, in nearby building, to run gasoline engine to pump water for use of intrastate and interstate locomotives, injured while engaged in latter employment. Erie R. R. v. Collins	
2. Id. Employee whose duty it was to dry sand in stoves in building near tracks and supply it to intrastate and interstate locomotives, injured while returning from ash-pit whither he had gone to dump ashes. Erie R. R. v. Szary	86
3. Id. Damages; Shame and Humiliation. Allowable when resulting from injury and personal disfigurement due to negligence. Erie R. R. v. Collins	77
4. Id. Interstate Movement of Cars. Cars of coal destined beyond State, were moving from mine to a yard, where they were to be gathered into a train and thence moved some miles to weighing station, there to be weighed and billed to specific consignees in another State. Held, that first movement was part of an interstate movement. Phila. & Read. Ry. v. Hancock.	284

ENROLLMENT. See Indians, 1, 2.	AGE
EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. See Constitutional Law, IX (3).	
EQUITY. See Bankruptcy Act, 2; Injunction; Trusts and Trustees. 1. Adequate Remedy. Jurisdiction to restrain state officials from enforcing illegal tax, clouding plaintiff's title and sub-	
jecting him to penalties. Wallace v. Hines	66
3. Assignee; Right to Sue. Assignment of legal title enables assignee of reparation claim to sue upon award in his own name, for benefit of equitable owner. Spiller v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry	
ERROR AND APPEAL. See Jurisdiction; Parties, 6; Procedure. ESPIONAGE ACT. See Constitutional Law, VI; Criminal	
Law, 1. ESTOPPEL. See Attorneys, 5; Judgments, 2.	
EVIDENCE. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Criminal Law, 5. Admissions. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 4. Presumption. See Constitutional Law, XIII.	
1. Auditor's Report. Appointment at law, without consent of parties, of auditor to examine papers and hear testimony, and whose report shall separate disputed from undisputed items, express opinion on former and, while leaving parties free to call and examine witnesses, shall function as prima facie evidence of facts found and conclusions reached, unless rejected by court. Ex parte Peterson	300
2. Decree in Another Circuit. Upon appeal under Jud. Code, § 129, final decree for plaintiff may not be granted by Circuit Court of Appeals upon proof by affidavit of recent de-	

cree in another circuit, claimed to work estoppel in plain-

EVIDENCE—Continued. tiff's favor; defendant must have opportunity to set up and
establish defenses. Meccano, Ltd., v. John Wanamaker 136 3. Before Interstate Commerce Commission. As to findings in reparation hearing and sufficiency of evidence to sustain award. Spiller v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry 117
4. Id. Expert Witnesses. Decision by Commission that witness is qualified; when accepted by courts. Id.
5. Id. Hearsay. When order of Commission, based in part on hearsay, is not to be rejected. Id.
6. Id. Admissibility. Commission should not be narrowly constrained as to evidence it may receive in reparation hearings. Id.
7. Id. Excessive Rate; Damage. Payment of published rate afterwards decided to have been excessive is evidence that party who paid freight sustained damage to extent of excess. Id.
8. Id. Assignments; Proof. When proof of handwriting of assignors of reparation claims is unnecessary. Id.
9. Original Cases. Order setting cause down for hearing upon questions of law, directing taking of testimony and appointing commissioner. Oklahoma v. Texas
EXCEPTIONS, BILLS OF: 1. Extension of Time. Power of District Court, after having granted period beyond term prescribed by rules for settling bills of exceptions, to grant further extension. O'Connell v. United States
2. Id. When bill not considered by this court as part of record on writ of error. Id.
EXCISE TAX. See Taxation, II, 8.
EXCLUSION LAWS. See Chinese Exclusion Acts.
executive officers. See Claims, 2-4; Clerks; Mandamus; Parties, 6; Public Lands, I. Substitution. See Parties, 2, 3. Administrative decisions. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Indians, 1-3; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV; Unfair
Competition.

EXEMPTION. See Taxation, II, 13, 14.
EXPERT WITNESSES. See Evidence, 4.
EXTENSION OF TIME. See Exceptions, Bills of.
FACILITIES. See Carriers.
FACTS. See Auditors, 1-3; Jurisdiction, III (5); V, 4; Procedure, V, 6. Administrative decisions. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Indians, 1-3; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV; Unfair
Competition.
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT. See Employers' Liability Act.
FEDERAL JUDGES. See Constitutional Law, I.
FEDERAL QUESTION. See Jurisdiction, III, 11, 13, 17; V, 1.
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. See Unfair Competition.
FEES. See Attorneys; Auditors, 4, 5; Public Lands, III. 1. Clerk of Court; Poundage; Rev. Stats., § 828. In allowing surety, out of fund impounded for indemnification, amount paid on judgment on bail bond, with interest, District Court properly deducted clerk's poundage. Leary v. United States.
2. Clerk of District Court, Northern Illinois; Public Moneys. Under legislation providing for salary, etc., fees and emoluments of office when collected do not become public moneys of United States. United States v. MacMillan
3. Id. Interest, received upon average daily balances of bank deposits made up of fees and emoluments earned or of moneys deposited by litigants to meet future costs, is not public moneys of United States and clerk need not account therefor to Government. Id.

FIFTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, VII.

FINAL JUDGMENT. See Jurisdiction, III, 8; IV, 2, 4. PAGE

FIRST AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, VI.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES. See Indians, 1, 2.

FORFEITURE. See Contracts, 7, 8.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, IX.

FRANCHISES. See Taxation, II, 3.

FRAUD. See Bankruptcy Act. 2.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. See Constitutional Law, VI.

FREIGHT. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3; IV, 2-11.

FRIVOLOUS QUESTION. See Jurisdiction, III, 13.

FROZEN SHIPMENTS. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3.

FUGITIVES. See Criminal Law, 3-7.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE. See Public Lands, III.

HABEAS CORPUS:

- 2. Id. Bail for Appearance, in foreign district, given voluntarily before commissioner, does away with basis for habeas

HABEAS CORPUS-Continued.

PAGE

corpus, since restraint is terminated and validity of arrest and detention and right of removal are immaterial. Id.

3. Petition; Matters Considered on Demurrer. When testimony and papers pertaining to proceedings of immigration authorities considered, upon demurrer to petition alleging unlawful detention under Chinese Exclusion Laws, in interpreting allegations of petition. Kwock Jan Fat v. White.... 454 See Chinese Exclusion Acts.

HANDWRITING. See Evidence, 8.

HEARING. See Chinese Exclusion Acts, 1, 2, 4; Constitutional Law, VII, 2; IX (1); Evidence, 2; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 3.

HEARSAY. See Evidence, 5.

HIGHWAYS. See Franchises; Negligence.

HOURS OF LABOR. See Employer and Employee.

HUMILIATION. See Damages, 2.

ILLINOIS:

Clerk, District Court. See Fees, 2, 3.

IMMIGRATION. See Chinese Exclusion Acts.

IMPLIED CONTRACT. See Claims, 1, 7.

INCOME TAX. See Constitutional Law, I, 5; X; Taxation, I; II, 1, 2.

INDEMNITY. See Bail Bonds.

INDIANS:

- 2. Id. Mandamus; Mistake. Such applicants cannot secure enrollment through mandamus upon suggestion that revocation was due to mistake. Id.

	INDEX.	527
IN	3. Omaha-Tribe; Claims under Jurisdictional Act of 1910; Treaties 1854, 1865; Hostile Tribes. United States not liable for horses stolen and Omahas killed by the Sioux, in	PAGE
	absence of finding that protection was deemed by President to be necessary. United States v. Omaha Indians	275
	4. Id. Expenditures for Indians' Benefit; Cattle. Treaty not complied with by supplying cattle which died after reaching reservation as result of bad condition when purchased. Id.	-
	5. Id. Improvements. Finding that building constructed as infirmary was not used and was not such as was contemplated by treaty, interpreted as meaning that it was not suitable for its purpose and was not accepted by Indians. Id.	
	6. Id. Misappropriation of Funds. Indians not obliged to accept such building, and expenditure was a misappropriation of funds. Id.	
	7. Id. Cessions of Lands, by Treaty of 1854, for fixed consideration to be paid in future; passing of title not conditioned upon payment of consideration; interest upon amount to be paid not allowable. Id.	•
	8. Id. Interest. Fact that Act of 1910 authorized determination of equitable as well as legal claims of tribe, did not take case out of rule denying interest on claims against Government. Id.	
	9. Pottawatomie Reservation; Railroad Rights of Way. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R	442
	10. Id. "Public Lands." Such lands remained "public lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R. Co. right of way on each side of railroad where it may pass over public lands. Id.	
	11. Id. Upon identification of railroad route, right of way grant took effect as of date of granting act, and was unaffected by intervening allotments under Treaty of 1861 or by patents issued subsequently thereunder for lands so allotted. Id.	

	AGI
12. Tax-exempt Allotments. Right to refund of county taxes, paid under protest to avoid sales and imposition of penalties, in absence of statutory authority. Ward v. Love County	17 28
13. Id. Obligation not affected by fact that part of money paid over to State and absence of statute making county liable for taxes so paid. Id.	
14. Id. Limitations. State statute of limitations, not having been discussed by state court, not dealt with here or affected by decision. Id.	
INDICTMENT. See Criminal Law, 3-9.	•
INFRINGEMENT. See Patents for Inventions.	
INHERITANCE. See Taxation, II, 1.	
INJUNCTION. See Equity, 1; Judgments, 1. Preliminary. Order of Circuit Court of Appeals reversing order of District Court awarding injunction will not be reversed unless clearly erroneous. Meccano, Ltd., v. John Wanamaker.	130
INTEREST. See Claims, 8, 9; Clerks, 2; Indians, 7, 8.	
INTERIOR, SECRETARY OF. See Indians, 1, 2.	
INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL. See Procedure, V, 3.	
INTERNATIONAL LAW. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Jurisdiction, VI.	
INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See Anti-Trust Act; Constitutional Law, II, 3; III; XI, 5, 6; Interstate Commerce Acts; Unfair Competition. Employment in. See Employers' Liability Act.	
INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACTS. See Anti-Trust Act; Employers' Liability Act; Unfair Composition.	
I. Commodities Clause.	
1. Combination between railway and coal companies	

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACTS—Continued. through holding company and transportation thereunder by railway of coal produced by coal company held unlaw-	2
ful. United States v. Reading Co	j
2. Id. Identity of Interest. Where ownership by railway of shares of capital stock of coal company resorted to for purpose of making coal company mere agent or instrumentality of railway, courts will look through forms to realities of relation as if corporate agency did not exist. Id.	
3. Id. Where railway owned 11/12 of capital stock of coal company and used latter as its coal mining department, held that relation violates commodities clause. Id.	
II. Shipper and Carrier. See also IV, infra.	
1. Limited Liability; Cummins Amendment, of 1915, providing liability for actual loss and declaring any limitation of liability void, entitles shipper to damages on basis of value at destination at time when property should have been delivered if that is greater than value at place and time of shipment, notwithstanding Uniform Bill of Lading provides for computing damages on latter basis. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. v. McCaull-Dinsmore Co	,
2. Cars; Demurrage. Policy of "Uniform Demurrage Code" is to treat car as unit and fix standard of diligence in releasing cars independent of circumstances of particular consignee. Pennsylvania R. R. v. Kittanning Co)
3. Id. "Bunching"; "Average Agreement"; "Frozen Shipments." Consignee which was prevented from unloading frozen ore during free time, due to accumulation and delivery of cars by carrier in numbers exceeding facilities for thawing and unloading, held not relieved from demurrage by clause governing frozen shipments. Id.	
III. Wages and Hours of Labor.	
Adamson Law, held inapplicable to insolvent railroad operating at a loss under agreement with its men, allowing them less wages than act prescribed. Ft. Smith & Western R. R. v. Mills	3
IV. Powers and Proceedings of Commission.	
1. Bills of Lading; Transportation Act, 1920; Moot Case. In suit in which Commission was enjoined from requiring	

INT	certain forms of bills of lading in domestic and export transportation, for want of authority, held, that, since Act of 1920, passed pending interlocutory appeal, contained provisions which would necessitate changes in both forms of bills, the case had become moot. United States v. Alaska S. S. Co
	2. Reparation Orders; Enforcement by Courts, cannot be refused on ground that evidence before Commission was insufficient, when substantial documentary evidence that was before Commission is not produced at trial. Spiller v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry
	3. Id. Findings of Commission, and order, may not be rejected for errors in procedure not amounting to denial of fair hearing, so long as essential facts found are based on substantial evidence. Id.
. -	4. Id. Evidence; Payment of Overcharge by Shipper. Evidence of details of shipments of cattle to commission companies, gathered mainly from latters' books (received without objection), and summaries thereof approved by carriers after comparison with their books, held sufficient to justify finding that shipments were made as claimed and overcharges paid ultimately by shippers. Id.
	5. Expert Witnesses. When decision by Commission that witness before it is qualified as expert accepted by courts. Id.
	6. Hearsay. When order of Commission, based in part on hearsay, is not to be rejected. Id.
	7. Admissibility of Evidence. Commission should not be narrowly constrained as to evidence it may receive in reparation hearings. Id.
	8. Reparation Orders; Objection to Part. If only part of claims for which reparation was awarded were sustained by evidence, objection should be directed to others and not to order as a whole. Id.
	9. Overcharges; Evidence of Damage. Payment of published rate afterwards decided to have been excessive is evidence that party who paid freight sustained damage to

JUDGMENTS—Continued.	\GE
Court of Appeals to consider change of circumstances resulting from reversal of decree in another circuit upon which District Court relied. <i>Meccano, Ltd., v. John Wana-</i>	136
2. Id. Upon appeal under Jud. Code, § 129, final decree for plaintiff may not be granted by Circuit Court of Appeals upon proof by affidavit of recent decree in another circuit, claimed to work estoppel in plaintiff's favor; defendant must have opportunity to set up and establish defenses. Id.	
3. Form of, where right of parties to prosecute appeal in doubt, but court asserted power to open record and prevent enforcement of illegal contract. Newman v. Moyers	18.
4. Id. New Trial. In reversing judgment on verdict in action at law for damages, Circuit Court of Appeals should order new trial. Fidelity Title & Trust Co. v. Dubois Elec.	D16
Co	212
JUDICIAL CODE. See Jurisdiction.	
JUDICIAL DISCRETION. See Jurisdiction, IV, 4.	
JUDICIAL POWER. See Jurisdiction, II. Referees. See Bankruptcy Act.	
JUDICIARY: Federal judges; diminishing compensation by taxation. See Constitutional Law, I.	
JURISDICTION: I. In General, p. 533.	•
II. Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Admiralty, p. 533.	
III. Jurisdiction of this Court: (1) In General, p. 533. (2) Original, p. 534.	
(3) Over Circuit Court of Appeals, p. 534.(4) Over District Court, p. 535.	
(5) Over Court of Claims, p. 535.	
(6) Over Courts of District of Columbia, p. 535.(7) Over State Courts, p. 535.	٠.
IV. Jurisdiction of Circuit Court of Appeals, p. 536.	

JURISDICTION—Continued.	PAGE
V. Jurisdiction of District Court, p. 536.	
VI. Jurisdiction of District Court for Porto Rico, p. 53.	
VII. Jurisdiction of Court of Claims, p. 537.	
VIII. Jurisdiction of State Courts. See II; III (7).	
See Constitutional Law; Equity; Procedure; Taxation	,
II.	
Of referee in bankruptcy. See Bankruptcy Act . Over orders and findings of Interstate Commerce Commis	· _
sion. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV.	
Of Federal Trade Commission. See Unfair Competition	
Over administrative decisions. See Chinese Exclusion	1
Acts; Indians, 1-3.	
In removal; habeas corpus. See Criminal Law , 3-6. Federal question. See <i>infra</i> , III, 11, 13, 17; V, 1.	
I. In General.	
Using Court for Illegal Purpose. Suit by attorneys agains client and Treasury officials to enforce contract for fees mad unlawful by act of Congress, should be dismissed by court sua sponte, if necessary. Newman v. Moyers	e ;,
II. Jurisdiction of Federal Courts; Admiralty.	
1. Jud. Code, §§ 24, 256. Clause of provision granting exclusive admiralty jurisdiction to federal courts which save right of common-law remedy, refers to enforcement of maritime law, and does not create substantive rights of assent to their creation by the States. Knickerbocker Ic Co. v. Stewart.	s f r e
2. Id. Act of Oct. 6, 1917, saving rights and remedies unde state workmen's compensation laws, construed as intending to obviate objections pointed out in Southern Pac. Co. 7 Jensen, 244 U. S. 205, and as seeking to sanction action by States in prescribing and enforcing rights and remedies for personal injuries suffered in maritime work; it is unconstitutional as delegation of legislative power of Congress. Id.	g v. y or
III. Jurisdiction of this Court.	
Abatement and substitution. See (6), infra.	
(1) In General.	
1. Individual Relation of Members of This Court to Principl Involved, cannot relieve of duty to determine taxability of salary of judge of another federal court. Evans v. Gore	f

JURISDICTION—Continued.	PAGE
2. Using Court for Illegal Purpose. Power to open record and take appropriate action sua sponte, to prevent itself being used for enforcement of illegal contract. Newman v. Moyers	
3. Moot Cases. Court determines only matters actually in controversy, essential to decision of particular case before it. United States v. Alaska S. S. Co	
4. Id. Legislation Pending Appeal. In case involving authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to require use of certain forms of bills of lading, held, that, since Transportation Act of 1920 contained provisions which would necessitate changes in forms of bills, the case had become moot. Id.	
(2) Original.	
5. Mandamus and Prohibition. Whether order of District Court appointing auditor at law deprives of right of trial by jury, determined by this court on application for mandamus and prohibition. Ex parte Peterson	
6. Id. Costs. Error in apportioning costs held not to require remedy by mandamus or prohibition, a suitable remedy being available by application to District Court or, after final judgment, by writ of error from the Court of Appeals. Id.	
(3). Over Circuit Court of Appeals. See IV, infra.	
7. Certiorari. Decree in suit for patent infringement and copyright and for unfair competition, reviewable on certiorari, as if on appeal. Meccano, Ltd., v. John Wanamaker	
8. Id. Judgment not Final. In cases of class reviewable by writ of error under Jud. Code, §§ 128 and 241, this court may review by certiorari judgments not final in sense of concluding the litigation, such jurisdiction arising under § 262 when jurisdictional amount prescribed by § 241 is in controversy and under § 240 when it is not. Spiller v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	
9. Id. This jurisdiction exercised in proper cases to avoid protraction of litigation. Id.	
10. Id. Examining Merits. In reversing judgment on verdict in action at law for damages, Circuit Court of Ap-	

INDEX.	535
peals should order new trial; where it fails to do so the court, on certiorari, may inquire whether that court was wrong on merits and, finding it so, affirm judgment of District Court. Fidelity Title & Trust Co. v. Dubois Electron	as of
11. Erroneous Assumption of Jurisdiction. When Circui Court of Appeals assumes jurisdiction of case in which District Court's jurisdiction is based wholly on constitutions grounds, and makes a final order, this court may correct error on appeal. City of New York v. Consolidated Gas Co	s- al et
12. Id. Form of Reversal. Order of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed with directions to dismiss appeal. Id.) -
(4) Over District Court. See V, infra.	
Mandamus and prohibition. See (2) supra. Bills of exceptions. See Exceptions, Bills of.	
13. Frivolous Federal Question. Claim that municipality having granted rights in streets for distributing electricity would impair rights of grantee and deprive it of property it granted like rights to rival company, is frivolous if first grant was not exclusive. Piedmont Power & Light Co. Graham.	y, if st
(5) Over Court of Claims. See VII, 'infra.	
14. Findings of Fact, or of mixed fact and law, not reviewable on appeal. United States v. Omaha Indians.	le 275
(6) Over Courts of District of Columbia.	•
15. Abatement and Substitution. Writ of error to revier judgment of Court of Appeals dismissing petition for mar damus against Secretary of the Treasury dismissed if, after respondent's resignation, his successor has not been substituted within 12 months. Le Crone v. McAdoo	1- er 0-
16. Id. In default of substitution, petition cannot be retained to charge respondent personally in damages, sinc damages are only incident to allowance of writ. Id.	
(7) Over State Courts. See II, supra.	
17. Federal Question. Review of judgment denying feders right cannot be avoided by placing judgment on untenable non-federal grounds. Ward v. Love County	e,

JŪ	RISDICTION—Continued. 18. Non-Judicial Questions. Wisdom of legislation or questions of economic policy cannot be considered by this court in passing on constitutionality. Green v. Frazier	233
ÍV.	Jurisdiction of Circuit Court of Appeals. See III (3), supra. Error of District Court in apportioning costs. See III, 6, supra.	
	1. Preliminary Injunction. Proper for court, upon appeal, to consider change of circumstances resulting from reversal of decree in another circuit upon which District Court relied. Meccano, Ltd., v. John Wanamaker	136
	2. Id. Upon appeal under Jud. Code, § 129, final decree for plaintiff may not be granted upon proof by affidavit of recent decree in another circuit, claimed to work estoppel in plaintiff's favor; defendant must have opportunity to set up and establish defenses. Id.	
	3. Petition to Revise; Bankruptcy Act, § 24b. Decree of District Court, vacating decree of referee in plenary suit, by trustee against third party to set aside fraudulent conveyance and affecting property not in custody of bankruptcy court, and dismissing bill, upon ground that referee exceeded his powers under order of reference, is reviewable by Circuit Court of Appeals by petition to revise. Weidhorn v. Levy	268
	4. Intervention; Judgment not Final. Application of city to intervene in rate case addressed to discretion of District Court, and an order denying it is not final. City of New York v. Consolidated Gas Co	219
	5. Judgment on Verdict. Reversal should be with direction for new trial. Fidelity Title & Trust Co. v. Dubois Elec. Co	212
V.	Jurisdiction of District Court. See II; III (4), supra.	
	1. Amount in Controversy. Suit by taxpayers to enjoin payment of public moneys, in which jurisdiction is invoked solely because of alleged violation of constitutional rights, cannot be entertained if it is not alleged that loss or injury to any complainant amounts to \$3,000. Scott v. Frazier	243
	2. Bills of Exceptions. No power, after having granted maximum period beyond term prescribed by rules for	

settling bills, to grant further extension. O'Connell v United States	PAGE 7. . 142
3. Auditors; Appointment. Power of District Court, at law to appoint, without consent of parties, auditor to examin papers and hear testimony, and report, etc. Ex part Peterson.	.c
4. Id. In absence of act of Congress, power to make compulsory reference to simplify issues and make tentative findings is possessed by District Court inherently, at law a in equity. Id.	e,
VI. Jurisdiction of District Court for Porto Rico.	-
Citizens and Aliens. In provision of Act of 1917, giving jurisdiction "where all parties on either side of controvers are citizens or subjects of a foreign State or States, of citizens of a State, Territory, or District of the Unite States not domiciled in Porto Rico," the clause "not domiciled in Porto Rico," the clause "not domiciled in Porto Rico," relates to both preceding clauses so that jurisdiction is not conferred over action by alie domiciled in Porto Rico against local corporation. Port Rico Ry. v. Mor.	y or d ot s,
VII. Jurisdiction of Court of Claims. See III (5), supra.	•
1. Patent Infringement; Act June 25, 1910. Where patents averred that it granted Government permission to pur chase from another torpedocs containing patentee's device upon royalty "to be settled later," and that Government purchased but negotiations to settle amount failed, and that patentee never consented to use of device without payment of royalty, which Government refused to pay, held, that nexpress or implied contract to pay any royalty, cognizably Court of Claims under Jud. Code, § 145, could be derived from the facts. Bliss Co. v. United States.	t t t t o e d
2. Id. To maintain infringement suit, claimant must have such interest in patent as independently of Act of 191 would support suit against defendant other than Unite States. Id.	0
3. Private Land; Taking. Right to sue in Court of Claim for land taken without condemnation proceedings, is not founded on Fifth Amendment but on implied contract to pay value as of date of taking, and interest may not be	ot so

added, Jud. Code, § 177. United States v. North American
Co
4. Id. Interest, may possibly be allowed in condemnation proceedings by United States, as compensation for use and occupation prior to passage of title, but it cannot be recovered in Court of Claims. Id.
VIII. Jurisdiction of State Courts. See II; III (7), supra.
JURY. See Constitutional Law, VIII; Procedure, IV, 1.
LABOR, SECRETARY OF. See Chinese Exclusion Acts.
LAND DEPARTMENT. See Public Lands, III.
LANDS. See Indians; Public Lands.
Cloud on title. See Equity, 1.
Condemnation. See Claims. Railroad grants. See Public Lands, II; Taxation, II, 8.
LEASE. See Anti-Trust Act, 3, 4.
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY. See Statutes, 1, 3.
LEGISLATURE. See Constitutional Law, V, 5-9. Delegation of power. See Constitutional Law, II, 6.
LICENSE. See Patents for Inventions, 3.
LIEN. See Attorneys, 1.
LIQUORS. See Constitutional Law, V; XI; Intoxicating Liquors.
LIMITATIONS. See Claims, 4. Substitution of parties. See Parties, 2.
1. Amendment of Declaration which leaves original cause of action unchanged is not objectionable because made after running of statute of limitations. Fidelity Title & Trust Co. v. Dubois Elec. Co
2. Oklahoma Statute. In action for refund of taxes on tax- exempt Indian allotments, paid to county under protest to

avoid	sales	and	im	position	of p	enalties	, state	statu	ite of
limitat	ions,	not	hav	ing been	ı dise	cussed b	y state	cour	t, not
dealt v	with	here	or	affected	l by	decision	ı. Wa	rd v.	Love
Country									

- LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 1.
- MANDAMUS. See Jurisdiction, III, 15; Procedure, IV. Secretary of Interior; Mistake. In completing rolls of members of Five Civilized Tribes, Secretary had jurisdiction to revoke without notice approval of report of Commissioner in favor of applicants for enrollment; such applicants cannot secure enrollment through mandamus upon suggestion that revocation was due to mistake. Johnson v. Payne. 209
- MARITIME LAW. See Constitutional Law, II; Jurisdiction, II.
- MASTER AND SERVANT. See Employer and Employee; Employers' Liability Act. Workmen's compensation laws. See Constitutional Law, II, 5, 6.
- MILITARY FORCES. See Army; Constitutional Law, IV; Criminal Law, 1, 2.
- MILITARY RESERVATIONS. See Public Lands, I.
- MINES AND MINING. See Public Lands, I.
- MINING COMPANIES. See Anti-Trust Act, 3, 4; Interstate Commerce Acts, I.
- MISREPRESENTATION. See Contracts, 1, 2.
- MISTAKE. See Mandamus.
- MONEY. See Fees.
- MONOPOLIES. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, I; Unfair Competition.

MOOT CASES. See Jurisdiction, III, 3, 4.

PAGE

MORTGAGES. See Taxation, II, 8.

MUNICIPALITIES. See Franchises; Taxation, II, 13, 14.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT. See Constitutional Law, V; XI; Intoxicating Liquors.

NAVY. See Constitutional Law, IV; Criminal Law, 1, 2.

NEGLIGENCE. See Employers' Liability Act, 3; Telegraph Companies.

- 2. Id. One who creates and continues dangerous conditions of which he alone knows, cannot escape responsibility for resulting injury by stepping out of control before injury occurs. Id.
- 3. Id. One who by request undertook to hang a banner across a public street and to later take it down, assuming full control, and who suspended it between opposite buildings by a cable negligently attached to a weakly constructed chimney, is liable where the banner dragged chimney over in a storm and resulted in injury to a pedestrian in street below. Id.

NEW TRIAL. See Procedure, V, 1.

NINETEENTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, V, 9.

NON-RESIDENTS. See Jurisdiction, VI; Taxation, II, 1.

NORTH DAKOTA. See Taxation, II, 6-9.

NOTICE. See Constitutional Law, IX, (1); Indians, 1.

OFFICERS. See Auditors; Claims, 2-4; Clerks; Mandamus; Parties, 6; Public Lands, I.

OFFICERS—Continued.	E
Federal judges, compensation. See Constitutional	
Law, I.	
Embezzlement by. See Criminal Law, 8.	
State officers, suit against. See Equity, 1, 2.	
Referees. See Bankruptcy Act.	
Substitution. See Parties, 2, 3.	
Administrative decisions. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Indians, 1-3; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV; Unfair Competition.	
Selective Service Act. Section 6 applies to persons who are not officers or charged with the duty of carrying the act into effect. O'Connell v. United States	2
OHIO:	
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments; Ratification by legislature of Ohio cannot be referred to electors of State; Ohio constitution requiring referendum is inconsistent with Federal Constitution. Hawke v. Smith	
OKLAHOMA. See Limitations, 2; Procedure, I.	
OMAHA INDIANS. See Indians, 3-8.	
OPTION. See Contracts, 7, 8.	
ORIGINAL CASES. See Procedure, I.	
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. See Jurisdiction, III (2).	
PARTIES:	
State officials, suit against. See Equity, 1, 2. Citizens and aliens, in Porto Rico. See Jurisdiction, VI. Privity. See Judgments, 2.	
1. United States, Patent Infringement. To maintain suit under Act of June 25, 1910, claimaint must have such interest in patent as independently of that act would support suit against defendant other than United States. Bliss Co. v. United States. 18	7
2. Substitution. Writ of error to review judgment dismissing petition for mandamus against Secretary of the	

PARTIES—Continued. Treasury dismissed if, after respondent's resignation, his successor has not been substituted within 12 months. Le Crone v. McAdoo	217
3. Id. In default of substitution, petition cannot be retained to charge respondent personally in damages, since damages are only incident to allowance of writ. Id.	·,
4. Assignee; Right to Sue. Assignment of legal title enables assignee of reparation claim to sue upon award in his own name, for benefit of equitable owner. Spiller v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry	
5. Costs; Fees and Expenses of Auditor. May not be taxed in whole or in part against prevailing party, rule of federal courts at law being that that party is entitled to entire costs in trial court and that court is without power to apportion them. Exparte Peterson.	300
6. Illegal Contract; Appeal. Status of parties to appeal immaterial; power of court to open record and reverse judgment to prevent use of court for illegal purpose. Newman v. Moyers	182
7. Original Cases; Intervention. Order granting leave to file petitions in intervention. Oklahoma v. Texas	465
PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS. See Jurisdiction, III, 7. Use by United States; contract to pay royalty. See Contracts, 4.	
1. Utility. Patent No. 1,057,397, for improvement in photographing and developing apparatus, does not contain description of claimed discovery adequate to render it useful, and is invalid for failure to disclose a practical invention. Beidler v. United States	447
2. Infringement; United States; Act June 25, 1910. To maintain suit against United States, claimant must have such interest in patent as independently of Act of 1910 would support suit against defendant other than United States. Bliss Ca. v. United States.	187
3. Id. Assignment or License. Grant of "sole and exclusive license" to use invention for term of patents to be procured, on designated articles, only when sold to United	

INDEX.	54 3
PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—Continued. States, the grantee undertaking to pay royalty on each such article fitted with the invention, is a mere license and will not sustain suit for infringement. Id.	PAGE
PATENTS FOR LANDS. See Indians; Public Lands.	, ,
PAYMENT. See Attorneys; Bail Bonds; Claims; Contracts, 6-8; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 4, 9. Refund of county taxes unlawfully assessed and paid on tax-exempt Indian allotments. See Indians, 12-14.	
PENALTIES. See Equity, 1; Taxation, II, 13.	
PENNSYLVANIA: Public Service Commission Law, as construed by Supreme Court of State, fails to provide opportunity for submission of question whether rates are confiscatory to determination of judicial tribunal. Ohio Valley Water Co. v. Ben Avon Borough.	287
PERFORMANCE. See Contracts, 1, 2.	
PERSONAL INJURY. See Constitutional Law, II, 5, 6; Employers' Liability Act; Negligence.	
PLEADING: Federal Trade Commission; complaint of unfair competition; sufficiency of, to sustain order. See Unfair Competition. Petition to revise. See Bankruptcy Act, 3.	
1. Declaration; Amendment which leaves original cause of action unchanged is not objectionable because made after running of statute of limitations. Fidelity Title & Trust Co. v. Dubois Elec. Co.	212
2. Petition in Habeas Corpus; Demurrer. When testimony and papers pertaining to proceedings of immigration authorities considered, upon demurrer to petition alleging unlawful detention under Chinese Exclusion Laws, in interpreting allegations of petition. Kwock Jan Fat v. White	454
3. Indictment; Construction. In removal proceedings, doubts as to whether indictment states an offense should be left to court in which it was found. Stallings v. Splain	

POLICE POWER. See Constitutional Law.

PAGE

PORTO RICO. See Jurisdiction, VI.

POSSESSION. See Claims; Public Lands, II, 4.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS. See Indians, 9-11.

POUNDAGE. See Fees, 1.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION. See Injunction; Judgments, 1.

PRESIDENT. See Indians, 3; Public Lands, I.

PRESUMPTION. See Constitutional Law, XIII; Evidence, 1.

PRIVITY. See Judgments, 2.

PROBABLE CAUSE. See Criminal Law, 4.

PROCEDURE. See Bankruptcy Act; Criminal Law; Damages; Equity; Evidence; Exceptions, Bills of; Habeas Corpus; Judgments; Jurisdiction; Limitations; Mandamus; Parties; Pleading; Statutes.

Administrative decisions. See Chinese Exclusion Acts; Indians, 1-3; Interstate Commerce Acts, IV; Unfair Competition.

Admiralty. See Constitutional Law, II, 4, 5.

Auditor, in District Court; appointment and powers. See Auditors.

Certiorari. See Jurisdiction, III, 7-10.

Class suits. See Id., V, 1.

Costs, of auditors. See Auditors, 4.

Id. Apportionment. See infra, IV, 2.

Decree in another circuit, effect of. See Jurisdiction, IV, 1, 2.

Demurrer. See Pleading, 2.

Discretion. See Jurisdiction, IV, 4.

Dismissal. See V. infra; Jurisdiction, III, 15, 16.

Estoppel. See Attorneys, 5; Judgments, 2.

Federal question. See Jurisdiction, III, 11, 13, 17; V, 1.

Final judgment. See id., III, 8; IV, 2, 4.

PR	OCEDURE—Continued.	PAGE
	Injunction. See Equity, 1; Judgments, 1.	
	Interest. See Claims, 8, 9; Clerks, 2; Indians, 7, 8.	
	Intervention. See I, infra; Jurisdiction, IV, 4.	
	Jury. See Constitutional Law, VIII.	
	Limitations, in Court of Claims. See Claims, 4.	
	Penalties. See Equity, 1.	
	Petition to revise. See Bankruptcy Act, 3.	
	Record. See Chinese Exclusion Acts, 5; Exceptions, Bills of, 2.	
	Removal, of fugitives. See Criminal Law, 3-7.	
	Reversal. See V, infra; Jurisdiction, IV, 1.	
	Sentence. See Criminal Law, 9.	
	Substitution. See Parties, 2, 3.	
	Verdict, form. See Criminal Law, 9.	
I. (Original Cases.	
	Orders, instructing receiver, granting leave to file petitions in intervention, and setting cause down for hearing upon questions of law, directing taking of testimony and appointing commissioner. Oklahoma v. Texas	465
II.	Assignment of Errors.	
	Amendment, allowed on motion, in proper cases. O'Connell v. United States	142
III.	Costs.	
	Clerk's Poundage. When allowable under Rev. Stats., § 828. Leary v. United States	94
IV.	Mandamus and Prohibition.	
. 3	1. District Court; Appointment of Auditor. Whether order of appointment at law deprives of right of trial by jury, determined by this court on application for mandamus or prohibition. Exparte Peterson	300
	2. Id. Costs. Error in apportioning costs held not to require remedy by mandamus or prohibition, a suitable remedy being available by application to District Court or, after final judgment, by writ of error from Court of Appeals. Id.	
V.	Scope of Review and Disposition of Case.	
	1. Certiorari; Examining Merits. In reversing judgment on verdict in action at law for damages, Circuit Court of Ap-	

PROCEDURE—Continued.	AGID
peals should order new trial; where it fails to do so this court, on certiorari, may inquire whether that court was wrong on merits and, finding it so, affirm judgment of District Court. Fidelity Title & Trust Co. v. Dubois Elec. Co	
2. Preliminary Injunction. Order of Circuit Court of Appeals reversing order of District Court awarding injunction will not be reversed unless clearly erroneous. Meccano, Ltd., v. John Wanamaker	136
3. Interlocutory Appeal; Conflict between Circuit Courts of Appeals. Conflict of views in suit over same subject and between same parties in interest, held not to justify this court in deciding merits. Id.	
4. Court of Claims; Findings of fact, or of mixed fact and law, not reviewable on appeal. United States v. Omaha Indians.	275
5. Question not Raised Below. In action for refund of taxes on tax-exempt Indian allotments, paid to county under protest to avoid sales and imposition of penalties, state statute of limitations, not having been discussed by state court, not dealt with here or affected by decision. Ward v. Love County.	17
6. Presumption Favoring Legislation. In passing upon constitutionality of state taxation, united judgments of people, legislature and court of State that purposes are public accepted unless clearly unfounded. Green v. Frazier	233
7. Legislative Policy, not considered by this court in passing upon constitutionality. Id.	
8. Illegal Contract. Power of court to open record and reverse decree to prevent itself from being used as instrument of illegality. Newman v. Moyers	182
9. Moot Cases. Court determines only matters actually in controversy, essential to decision of particular case before it. United States v. Alaska S. S. Co	113
10. Id. In case involving authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to require use of certain forms of bills of lading, held, that, since Transportation Act of 1920 contained provisions which would necessitate changes in forms of bills, the case had become moot. Id.	

11. Erroneous Assumption of Jurisdiction. When Circuit Court of Appeals assumes jurisdiction of case in which District Court's jurisdiction is based wholly on constitutional grounds, and makes an erroneous final order, this court may reverse with directions to dismiss appeal. City of New York v. Consolidated Gas Co
tain defendants, in suit for dissolution of combination in violation of Anti-trust Act and Commodities Clause. United States v. Reading Co
PROHIBITION. See Procedure, IV. National Prohibition Act. See Constitutional Law, V; XI; Intoxicating Liquors. PUBLIC CONTRACTS. See Contracts, 1-5. PUBLIC LANDS: I. Reservations; Military Purposes. Private Property; Compensation. President's order reserving tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private mining claim actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. United States v. North American Co. 330 II. Railroad Grants; Rights of Way. See Taxation, II, 8. 1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R
National Prohibition Act. See Constitutional Law, V; XI; Intoxicating Liquors. PUBLIC CONTRACTS. See Contracts, 1-5. PUBLIC LANDS: I. Reservations; Military Purposes. Private Property; Compensation. President's order reserving tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private mining claim actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. United States v. North American Co 330 II. Railroad Grants; Rights of Way. See Taxation, II, 8. 1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R. 2. Id. "Public Lands." Such lands remained "public lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R.
PUBLIC LANDS: I. Reservations; Military Purposes. Private Property; Compensation. President's order reserving tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private mining claim actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. United States v. North American Co 330 II. Railroad Grants; Rights of Way. See Taxation, II, 8. 1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R. 2. Id. "Public Lands." Such lands remained "public lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R.
I. Reservations; Military Purposes. Private Property; Compensation. President's order reserving tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private mining claim actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. United States v. North American Co 330 II. Railroad Grants; Rights of Way. See Taxation, II, 8. 1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R. 2. Id. "Public Lands." Such lands remained "public lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R.
Private Property; Compensation. President's order reserving tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private mining claim actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. United States v. North American Co. 330 II. Railroad Grants; Rights of Way. See Taxation, II, 8. 1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R. 2. Id. "Public Lands." Such lands remained "public lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R.
ing tract largely public land, "subject to any legal rights which may exist to any land within its limits," did not mean that private mining claim actually occupied for public use was not taken, but merely that right to compensation was recognized. United States v. North American Co 330 II. Railroad Grants; Rights of Way. See Taxation, II, 8. 1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R. 2. Id. "Public Lands." Such lands remained "public lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R.
1. Pottawatomic Reservation. Fact that tracts forming parts of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R
of reservation set apart by Treaty of 1846 became subject to allotment, under Treaty of 1861, in virtue of occupation and improvements by members, did not divest United States of fee or prevent granting of right of way across tracts. Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R
lands," within Act of 1862, granting to Union Pacific R. R.
Co. right of way on each side of railroad where it may pass over public lands. Id .
3. Right of Way Grant. Upon identification of railroad route, right of way grant took effect as of date of granting

PUBLIC LANDS—Continued. act, and was unaffected by intervening allotments under Treaty of 1861 or by patents issued subsequently thereunder for lands so allotted. Id.
4. Id. Adverse Possession. Lands constituting part of such right of way cannot be acquired by individuals by adverse possession. Id.
III. Fees.
Embezzlement. Under Rev. Stats., § 2294, and rules of General Land Office, United States commissioner who in taking proofs of applicants collects fees, etc. for transmission to register and receiver, receives money as commissioner and is indictable, if he embezzle it, under Penal Code. § 97. Statings v. Splain
PUBLIC MONEYS. See Clerks.
PUBLIC OFFICERS. See Officers.
PUBLIC PURPOSE. See Constitutional Law, IX, 8; XIII.
PUBLIC STREETS. See Franchises; Negligence.
QUORUM. See Constitutional Law, V, 2.
RAILROADS. See Anti-Trust Act; Carriers; Employers' Liability Act; Interstate Commerce Acts; Taxation, II, 6-9.
Rights of way. See Public Lands, II.
RATES. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 2-11; Jurisdiction, IV, 4.
Water rates. See Constitutional Law, IX (1).
RATIFICATION. See Constitutional Law, V, 5-9; XI.
REAL PROPERTY. See Indians; Public Lands. Cloud on title. See Equity, 1. Condemnation. See Claims. Railroad grants. See Public Lands, II; Taxation, II, 8.
RECEIVERS: Original Cases. Order instructing receiver. Oklahoma v. Texas

RECORD. See Chinese Exclusion Acts, 5; Exceptions, Bills PAGE of, 2.

RECRUITING. See Army; Constitutional Law, IV; Criminal Law, 1, 2.

REFEREE. See Bankruptcy Act.

REFERENCE. See Auditors.

REFERENDUM. See Constitutional Law, V. 3, 5-9.

REFUND. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 2-11; Taxation, II, 13, 14.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER. See Public Lands, III.

REMOVAL:

Of fugitives. See Criminal Law, 3-7.

REPARATION. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 2-11.

RESCISSION. See Contracts, 1, 2.

RESERVATIONS. See Public Lands, I.

RESIDENTS. See Jurisdiction, VI; Taxation, II.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, I; Unfair Competition.

REVENUE. See Taxation.

REVERSAL. See Jurisdiction, IV, 1; Procedure, V.

REVISE, PETITION TO. See Bankruptcy Act, 3.

RIGHTS OF WAY. See Franchises; Public Lands, II.

ROYALTY. See Contracts, 4; Patents for Inventions, 3.

RULES, DISTRICT COURT. See Exceptions, Bills of, 1.

SALARIES. See Constitutional Law, I.

SALES. See Contracts, 7, 8; Taxation, II, 13.

PAGE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. See Indians, 1, 2.

SECRETARY OF LABOR. See Chinese Exclusion Acts.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. See Parties, 2, 3, 6.

SECRETARY OF WAR. See Claims, 2-4.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT. See Army; Constitutional Law, IV; Criminal Law, 1, 2.

SENTENCE. See Criminal Law. 9.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, VIII.

SHAME. See Damages, 2.

SHAREHOLDERS. See Anti-Trust Act, 1, 2; Corporations.

SHERMAN ACT. See Anti-Trust Act.

SITUS. See Taxation, II, 4.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, X.

STATES. See Constitutional Law; Jurisdiction; Taxation, II.

Constitutions; referendum provisions; ratification of amendments to Federal Constitution; "concurrent power." See Constitutional Law, V; XI, 4-6.

Admiralty jurisdiction; powers of Congress and States. See id., II.

Original suits. See Procedure, I.

Suit against. See Equity, 1, 2.

Workmen's compensation laws. See Constitutional Law, II, 5, 6.

STATUTES. See Anti-Trust Act; Army; Attorneys; Bankruptcy Act; Chinese Exclusion Acts; Claims; Constitutional Law; Criminal Law; Employers' Liability Act; Fees; Indians; Interstate Commerce Acts; Jurisdiction; Limitations; Patents for Inventions; Penn-

STATUTES—Continued. sylvania; Public Lands; Taxation; Unfair Competi-	PAGE
tion. Refund of taxes unlawfully assessed and paid on tax-exempt Indian allotments, in absence of statutory authority. See Indians, 12, 13.	٠
1. Committee Reports. Considered, in construing Act of October 6, 1917. Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Stewart	149
2. Saving Clause. Function is to preserve something from immediate interference—not to create. Id.	
3. Opinion of Legislature. Legislature does not alter law by expressing erroneous opinion of it. Id.	
4. Plural Antecedents. When several words in statute are followed by a clause which is applicable as much to the first and other words as to the last, the clause should be read as applicable to all. Porto Rico Ry. v. Mor	. 345
5. Presumption. In passing upon constitutionality of state taxation, alieged to be for non-public purpose, every presumption must be indulged in its favor, and judgments of people, legislature and court of State that purposes are public accepted unless clearly unfounded. Green v. Frazier	233
STENOGRAPHERS. See Auditors, 4.	
STOCKHOLDERS. See Anti-Trust Act, 1, 2; Corporations.	
STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. See Franchises; Negligence.	•
SUBSTITUTION. See Parties, 2, 3.	
Nineteenth Amendment; Ratification by legislature of Ohio cannot be referred to electors of State; Ohio constitution requiring referendum is inconsistent with Federal Constitution. Hawke v. Smith, No. 2.	231
SURETIES. See Bail Bonds.	
TAXATION. See Constitutional Law, I; IX (2), (3); Jurisdiction, V, 1. Jurisdiction to restrain illegal state taxes. See Equity, 1, 2.	
ammentation of tonican moder press press. 200 md erad i i a.	

	XATION—Continued. Federal Income Tax.	PAGE
	Salary of Federal Judge. Tax on net income, assessed under Act of 1919 (passed since he took office) by including official salary in computation, operates to diminish compensation, and is invalid. Evans v. Gore	
II.	State Taxation.	
	1. Income Tax. Income of beneficiary from trust estate held and administered in another State, is taxable by State of beneficiary's domicile. Maguire v. Trefry	
	2. Id. Domestic Corporations. State tax on all income of local corporations from business done outside and within State, which exempts entirely income derived from outside the State by local corporations which do no local business, violates equal protection clause. Royster Guano Co. v. Virginia.	
	3. Domestic Corporations; Intangible Property. Subject to tax although corporation does no business within State and has there no tangible property nor any papers by which intangible property is customarily evidenced; immaterial whether tax be considered a franchise or property tax. Cream of Wheat Co. v. Grand Forks	
	4. Id. Situs. Limitation of Fourteenth Amendment upon power of State to tax property of residents which has acquired permanent situs outside the State does not apply to intangible property even though it has acquired a business situs and is taxable in another State. Id.	
	5. Id. Double Taxation. Fourteenth Amendment does not prevent double taxation. Id .	
	6. Interstate Railroads; Assessment, upon track mileage basis, invalid where cost of construction per mile is less within than without taxing State. Wallace v. Hines.	66
	7. Id. Property Beyond State, cannot be taken into account unless it adds to value of road and rights exercised within taxing State. Id.	
	8. Id. Hence, possession of bonds secured by mortgage of lands in other States, or of a land grant elsewhere, affords no ground for increasing tax in taxing State, whether tax be a property or excise tax. Id.	

TAXATION—Continued.	GE
9. Id. North Dakota law, as administered, held an interference with interstate commerce and a taking of property without due process of law. Id.	
10. Public or Private Purpose. Legislation which provides for engaging State in businesses of manufacturing and marketing farm products, and of providing homes for the people, and which appropriates money, creates a state banking system and authorizes bond issues and taxation for carrying scheme into effect, held not unconstitutional as respects taxpayers. Green v. Frazier.	233
11. Id. Presumption that purpose of tax is public; judgments of people, legislature and court of State accepted unless clearly unfounded. Id.	
12. Id. Policy of State, or wisdom of legislation, not considered by this court in passing on constitutionality. Id.	
13. Tax-exempt Indian Allotments. Right to refund of county taxes, paid under protest to avoid sales and imposition of penalties, in absence of statutory authority. Ward v. Love County	17 25
14. Id. Obligation not affected by fact that part of money paid over to State and absence of statute making county liable for taxes so paid. Id.	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. See Contracts, 7, 8. Negligence; Damages. One who, in repudiation of contract, sends telegram to stop payment on his draft, cannot recover amount from telegraph company for failure to deliver telegram in time. Western Union Tel. Co. v. Brown	i 01
TEXAS. See Procedure, I.	
TIME. See Claims, 4; Limitations. For filing bills of exceptions. See Exceptions, Bills of.	,
TITLE. See Equity, 1, 3; Indians, 7; Public Lands, II.	
TORTS. See Claims, 3; Contracts, 1-3; Equity, 2; Negligence.	

- TRADE. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, PAGE I; Unfair Competition.
- TRANSPORTATION. See Anti-Trust Act; Carriers; Interstate Commerce Acts.
- TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920. See Interstate Commerce Acts, IV, 1.
- TREATIES. See Indians. 3-11.
- TREASURY, SECRETARY OF. See Parties, 2, 3, 6.
- TRIAL. See Criminal Law, 9; Procedure, IV, 1; V, 1. By jury. See Constitutional Law, VIII.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. See Taxation, II, 1.

- 2. Id. United States; Costs. Expense of protecting indemnity claim of surety in suit by which United States impounded fund may be charged against fund only as costs, which is inadmissible, the United States not being liable to costs directly or indirectly. Id.
- 3. Id. Clerk's Poundage; Rev. Stats., § 828. In allowing surety amount paid on judgment on bail bond, with interest, District Court properly deducted clerk's poundage. Id.

UNFAIR COMPETITION. See Anti-Trust Act; Interstate Commerce Acts, I; Jurisdiction, III, 7.

- 2. Id. Where complaint, liberally construed, is plainly insufficient to show unfair competition, order will be annulled by the court. Id.

UNFAIR COMPETITION—Continued.

PAGE

3. Id. Commission's complaint, alleging sale in interstate commerce of steel ties for binding bales of cotton and of bagging, and refusal to sell ties unless purchaser bought from respondents bagging to be used with ties proposed to be bought, held insufficient to show unfair method of competition. Id.

UNIFORM BILL OF LADING. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 1.

UNIFORM DEMURRAGE CODE. See Interstate Commerce Acts, II, 2, 3.

UNITED STATES. See Army; Claims; Contracts, 1-5; Indians; Public Lands; Taxation, I.

Appropriations; power of Congress to limit amount of attorneys' fees. See Attorneys.

Costs. See Bail Bonds. 2.

Officers. See Parties, 2, 3, 6.

Omaha Indians; claims under treaties. See Indians, 3-8. Public moneys. See Fees, 2, 3.

Recruiting. See Criminal Law, 1, 2.

Suit against; patent infringement. See Jurisdiction, VII, 1, 2.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER. See Criminal Law, 5, 6, 8.

VENDOR AND VENDEE. See Contracts, 7, 8.

VERDICT. See Criminal Law, 9.

VOLUNTARY PAYMENT. See Taxation, II, 13, 14.

VOTE. See Constitutional Law, V, 1-3.

WAGES. See Employer and Employee.

WAIVER. See Contracts, 2.

WAR. See Army; Constitutional Law, IV.

WAR, SECRETARY OF. See Claims, 2-4.

WARRANT. See Criminal Law, 3-6.	PAGE
WARRANTY. See Contracts, 1.	
WATER COMPANIES: Rates. See Constitutional Law, IX (1).	
WITNESSES. See Auditors, 1-3; Evidence, 4, 5.	
WOMEN. See Suffrage.	
WORDS AND PHRASES: 1. "Concurrent power." See National Prohibition Cases. 2. "Legislatures." See Hawke v. Smith. 3. "Not domiciled in Porto Rico." See Porto Rico Ry. v. Mor. 4. "Public lands." See Nadeau v. Union Pac. R. R. 5. "Unfair methods of competition." See Federal Trade Comm. v. Gratz.	221 345 442
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS. See Constitutional Law, II, 5, 6.	
WRIT OF ERROR. See Jurisdiction; Procedure.	
WRITINGS See Evidence 8	